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NOVA SCOTIA.

COPIES OF DESPATCHES

FROM

VISCOUNT MONCK,

FORWARDING

REPRESENTATIONS FROM NOVA SCOTIA AGAINST THE UNION,

AND THE ANSWER.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
10 *June* 1868.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1868.

[*Price* 1½*d.*]

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NOVA SCOTIA.

No. 1.

Viscount Monck to the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos.

(No. 28.) Government House, Ottawa, February 27, 1868.

My Lord Duke, (Received March 12, 1868.)

I have the honour to transmit herewith, for your Grace's information, a copy of a Despatch from the Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, dated 13th February, covering a copy of a series of Resolutions * adopted by the Legislative Assembly of that Province, advocating the repeal, so far as it concerns Nova Scotia, of the "British North American Act, 1867;" and a copy of another Despatch of the same date, covering a copy of an approved Order of the Executive Council of Nova Scotia, authorizing the mission of the Honourable Joseph Howe to convey to Her Majesty's Government the Address of the Assembly.

I have, &c.
(Signed) MONCK.

His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1 in No. 1.

Lieutenant-Governor Doyle to the Secretary of State for the Provinces.

Sir, Halifax, Nova Scotia, February 13, 1868.

I have the honour to enclose, for the information of his Excellency the Governor-General, a copy of some Resolutions advocating a repeal of the provisions of "The British North American Act, 1867," (as far as it concerns the Province of Nova Scotia,) which have been introduced into the House of Assembly by the Attorney-General, and which have been to-day adopted by the House.

I have, &c.
(Signed) Hastings Doyle.

The Hon. the Secretary of State for the Provinces,

Enclosure 2 in No. 1.

Lieutenant-Governor Doyle to the Secretary of State for the Provinces.

Sir, Halifax, Nova Scotia, February 13, 1868.

I have the honour to transmit to you, for the information of his Excellency the Governor-General, a copy of a Minute of Council this day submitted to me, and of which I approved.

I have not been furnished with a copy of the petition therein referred to, nor has it ever been published.

I have, &c.
(Signed) Hastings Doyle.

The Hon. the Secretary of State for the Provinces,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 3 in No. 1.

Minute of Council.

The Provincial Secretary having laid before the Council petitions to both Houses of the Imperial Parliament, signed by sixteen members of the House of Commons of Canada and by thirty-six members of the House of Assembly of this Province, praying that Nova Scotia may be relieved from the operation of the "Act for the Union of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick:"

It is ordered, that the Honourable Joseph Howe be requested to proceed to England, by the next mail steamer, to make arrangements for the presentation of the said petition, and that he be instructed to co-operate with such gentlemen as may be hereafter charged to convey to Her Majesty's Government copies of the Resolutions and Address upon the same subject now under the consideration of the Provincial Parliament.

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* The Resolutions, as ultimately passed, will be found at page 5.

Nova Scotia.

The Delegates to be empowered to press the prayer of the said Petition and Address in such manner as in their judgment may best comport with the interests and feelings of the people of Nova Scotia.

Ordered, That the Honourable the Treasurer be authorized to make provision for the expenses of this service, and to report to the Council.

No. 2.

No. 2.

Viscount Monck to his Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos.

(No. 41.) Ottawa, March 14, 1868.

My Lord Duke, (Received April 1, 1868.)

I have the honour to transmit, for your Grace's information, copies of a Despatch which I have received from the Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, with certain Resolutions adopted by the Legislative Assembly of that Province on the subject of the "British North American Act" of 1867.

I have, &c.
(Signed) MONCK.

His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos,
&c. &c. &c.

Enc. 1 in No. 2.

Enclosure 1 in No. 2.

Lieutenant-Governor Doyle to the Secretary of State for the Provinces.

Sir, Halifax, Nova Scotia, February 27, 1868.

I think it my duty to state, for the information of his Excellency the Governor-General, that, for the purpose of giving effect to the Resolutions of the House of Assembly, of which a copy is enclosed,* a delegation leaves this city for England to-morrow, composed of the following gentlemen: Hon. William Annand, M.L.C., Member of the Executive Council; Hon. J. C. Troop, M.P.P., ditto; Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P.P.

With these gentlemen the Hon. Joseph Howe, who sailed for England a fortnight ago, will be associated on their arrival in London.

I have, &c.
(Signed) Hastings Doyle.

The Hon. the Secretary of State for the Provinces,
&c. &c. &c.

Enc. 2 in No. 2.

Enclosure 2 in No. 2.

Resolutions.

In the House of Assembly, February 25, 1868.

Resolved—That the delegates so to be appointed are to urge upon the attention of the British Government and the Imperial Parliament the strong feelings of this House and the people of Nova Scotia upon the question of Confederation; that they are to ask for the restoration of the constitution of this country as it existed previous to the passage of the "British North America Act;" that they are not to accept any alteration of or amendment to such Act, and that they are hereby authorized, if necessary, to retain counsel learned in the law to plead the claims of Nova Scotia at the bar of the House of Commons, and to take all such necessary steps for carrying out the Resolutions of this House as may be deemed advisable.

(Signed) H. D. Twining,
Clerk of House of Assembly.

In the House of Assembly, February 25, 1868.

Resolved—That his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor in Council be authorized to appoint delegates charged with the Resolutions passed by this House on the 21st February instant in respect to the constitutional rights and privileges of the people of this Province.

(Signed) H. D. Twining,
Clerk of House of Assembly.

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* The Resolutions, as ultimately passed, will be found on page 5.

No. 3.

Nova Scotia. No. 3.

Viscount Monck to his Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos.

(No. 42.)

Government House, Ottawa, Canada, March 14, 1868.
(Received April 1, 1868.)

My Lord Duke,

I have the honour to transmit a copy of a Despatch from the Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, forwarding to me an Address to Her Majesty the Queen from the Legislative Assembly of that Province, and I have to request that your Grace will take the necessary measures for having this Address laid at the foot of the Throne.

I have, &c.
(Signed) MONCK.

His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, &c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 3.

Enc. in No. 3.

Lieutenant-Governor Doyle to the Secretary of State for the Provinces.

Sir,

Halifax, Nova Scotia, February 26, 1868.

The House of Assembly of this Province have voted the accompanying Address to the Queen,* which I have the honour to desire that you will bring to the notice of his Excellency the Governor-General, and request his Excellency to transmit to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, with a view to its being laid at the foot of the Throne.

I have, &c.
(Signed) Hastings Doyle.

The Hon. the Secretary of State for the Provinces, &c. &c. &c.

Resolutions passed unanimously by the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia, on the 21st day of February 1868.

1. *Resolved*—That the members of the Legislative Assembly of this Province, elected in 1863 simply to legislate under the Colonial Constitution, had no authority to make or consent to any material change of such Constitution without first submitting the same to the people at the polls.

2. *Resolved*—That the Resolution of the 10th April, which led to the passage of the British North America Act, and is as follows (that is to say):—

"Whereas, in the opinion of this House, it is desirable that a Confederation of the British North American Provinces should take place:

Resolved, therefore—That his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor be authorized to appoint Delegates to arrange with the Imperial Government a scheme of union which will effectually insure just provision for the rights and interests of this Province, each Province to have an equal voice in such delegation, Upper and Lower Canada being for this purpose considered as separate Provinces," was the only authority possessed by the Delegates who procured the enactment of the "Act for the Union of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick."

3. *Resolved*—That even if the House of Assembly had the constitutional power to authorize such delegation, which is by no means admitted, the foregoing Resolution did not empower the Delegates to arrange a federal union of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, without including in such Confederation the Colonies of Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island.

4. *Resolved*—That no Delegates from the two last-named Colonies having attended, and an unequal number from each of the others being present, the delegation was not legally constituted, and had no authority to act under the said Resolution, which expressly required each of the Colonies to be represented by an equal number of Delegates.

5. *Resolved*—That the Delegates did not "ensure just provision for the rights and interests of this Province," as they were, by the express terms of such resolution, bound to do in arranging a scheme of Union; but, on the contrary, they entirely disregarded those rights and interests, and the scheme by them consented to would, if finally confirmed, deprive the people of this Province of their rights, liberty, and independence—rob them of their revenues—take from the regulations of their trade, commerce, and taxes the management of their railroads and other public property, expose them to an arbitrary and excessive taxation by a Legislature over which they can have no adequate control, and reduce this hitherto free, happy, and self-governed Province to the degraded condition of a dependency of Canada.

6. *Resolved*—That no fundamental or material change of the constitution of the Province can be made in any other constitutional manner than by a statute of the Provincial Legislature, sanctioned by the people after the subject matter of the same had been referred to them at the polls, the Legislature of a Colonial Dependency having no power or authority implied from their relation to the people, as their legislative representatives, to overthrow the constitution under which they were elected.

7. *Resolved*—That the scheme of confederating Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia was never submitted to the people of this Province at the polls before the 18th day of September last, upwards of

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* The Address to the Queen will be found at page 6.

Nova Scotia.

two-and-a-half months after the British North America Act was, by the Queen's Proclamation, declared to be in force, when the people were thereby informed that they had been subjected, without their consent, to the absolute dominion of more populous and more powerful Colonies, and had lost their liberty.

8. *Resolved*—That there being no statute of the Provincial Legislature confirming or ratifying the British North America Act, and the same never having been consented to or authorized by the people at the polls, nor the consent of this Province in any other manner testified, the preamble of the Act reciting that this Province had expressed a desire to be confederated with Canada and New Brunswick is untrue; and when the Queen and the Imperial Legislature were led to believe that this Province had expressed such a desire, a fraud and imposition were practised upon them.

9. *Resolved*—That the truth of the preamble of the British North America Act, reciting the desire of the Nova Scotia to be confederated is essential to the constitutionality of the Statute; and if the same is false the statute is defective, because a statute cannot be rendered constitutional by falsely assuming as true the condition which is indispensable to its constitutionality.

10. *Resolved*—That from the time the scheme of Confederation was first devised in Canada until it was consummated by the Imperial Act in London, it was systematically kept from the consideration of the people of Nova Scotia at the polls; and the Executive Council and the Legislature, in defiance of petitions signed by many thousands of the electors of this Province, persistently and perseveringly prevented the same from being presented to the people.

11. *Resolved*—That at the recent election the question of Confederation exclusively occupied the attention of the people, who were then, for the first time, enabled to express their will on a subject of the most vital importance to their happiness; and the result has proved that this Province does not desire to be annexed to Canada, and that the people of Nova Scotia repudiate the enforced provisions of the British North America Act, which, for the reasons set forth in the foregoing Resolutions, they believe to be unconstitutional, and in no manner binding upon the people of Nova Scotia.

12. *Resolved*—That the Quebec Scheme, which is embodied in the British North America Act, imprudently attempted to be forced upon the people of Nova Scotia, not only without their consent, but against their will, has already created wide-spread irritation and discontent; and unless the same be withdrawn, will, we fear, be attended with the most disastrous consequences, as the loyal people of this Province are fully conscious of their rights as British subjects, set an inestimable value upon their free institutions, and will not willingly consent to the invasion of those rights, or to be subjected to the dominion of any other power than their lawful and beloved Queen.

13. *Resolved*—That the Colonies were politically allied to each other by their common relationship to the Queen and her Empire, in a more peaceable and less dangerous connexion than under any scheme of Colonial Confederation that could be devised, even on the fairest, wisest, and most judicious principles.

14. *Resolved*—That the people of Nova Scotia do not impute to Her Majesty the Queen and the Imperial Parliament any intentional injustice, as they are well aware that fraud and deception were practised upon them, by those who misrepresented the public sentiment of this country, and who, for reasons that we will not venture to assign, desired that Confederation might be forced upon this Province, without the consent and against the will of the people.

15. *Resolved*—That an humble Address be presented to the Queen embodying the substance of the foregoing Resolutions, informing Her Majesty that her loyal people of Nova Scotia do not desire to be in any manner confederated with Canada, and praying Her Majesty to revoke her Proclamation, and to cause the British North America Act to be repealed, as far as it affects the Province of Nova Scotia.

The foregoing are a true copy of the fifteen Resolutions passed unanimously by the House of Assembly of the Province of Nova Scotia on the 21st day of February, A.D. 1868, which I certify.

(Signed) Henry Twining,
Clerk of the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia.

Halifax, Nova Scotia, February 25th, 1868.

To the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.

The humble Address of the House of Assembly of the Province of Nova Scotia.

May it please your Majesty,

We, your Majesty's dutiful subjects, the representatives of the people of Nova Scotia in Provincial Parliament assembled, most respectfully approach your Majesty with assurances of our unabated loyalty and devoted attachment to your Majesty's person and Government.

We call the attention of your Majesty to the fact that His Majesty King George the Second, upwards of a century ago, granted to the people of Nova Scotia a Representative Constitution, and ordained that the Legislature should consist of a Governor, Council, and Assembly, constituted of the freeholders of the Province, and this Constitution was improved subsequently by the liberality of succeeding Sovereigns, in graciously conceding extensive powers of self-government to your Majesty's loyal subjects of Nova Scotia.

We would humbly submit to your Majesty that a Constitution thus solemnly granted, and guaranteed to the people of this Colony, could not be revoked without the consent of your Majesty and of the people of Nova Scotia, who had an undoubted right to be consulted before their Constitution could be materially altered.

We also humbly submit that a Legislature so constituted for the single purpose of making laws, statutes, and ordinances, for the peace, order, and government of the Colony, possessed no power nor authority in any manner to alter—much less to overthrow—the Constitution without the consent of

your Majesty, and of the people of Nova Scotia, who had a right to be consulted before such alteration could take place.

That delegates were appointed, under a resolution of the House of Assembly and Legislative Council, which bears date on the 10th day of April 1866, and is as follow, that is to say:—

"Whereas, in the opinion of this House, it is desirable that a Confederation of the British North "American Provinces should take place: Resolved therefore—That his Excellency the Lieutenant-"Governor be authorized to appoint Delegates to arrange with the Imperial Government a scheme of "union which will effectually insure just provision for the rights and interests of this Province; each "Province to have an equal voice in such Delegation—Upper and Lower Canada being for this purpose "considered as separate Provinces."

To this Resolution we beg to call your Majesty's special attention, as it constituted the only power the Delegates had to alter or interfere with the Constitution of the Province.

Your Majesty will observe that this Resolution, even if the Legislature had any power to pass it, did not clothe the Delegates with power to arrange a Federal Union of Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, without including Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island.

That no Delegates from the two last-named Colonies having attended, and an unequal number being in attendance from each of the others, the delegation was not legally constituted, and had no authority to act under the Resolution.

That the Delegates, so far from insuring just provision for the rights and interests of this Province, which, by the express words of the Resolution they were bound to do, entirely disregarded and sacrificed those rights and interests, and the scheme by them assented to would, if adopted, deprive the people of the inestimable privilege of self-government, and of their rights, liberty, and independence, rob them of their revenues, take from them the regulation of their trade and taxation, expose them to arbitrary taxation by a Legislature over which they would have no control, and in which they would possess but a nominal and entirely ineffective representation, deprive them of their invaluable fisheries, their railroads and other property, and reduce this free, happy, and hitherto self-governed province to the degraded condition of a servile dependency of Canada.

We beg most respectfully to call your Majesty's attention to the following facts:

That the scheme of confederating Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia was never submitted to the people of this Province at the polls before the 18th day September last, upwards of two months and a half after the British North American Act was, by your Majesty's Proclamation, declared to be in force, and your Majesty's faithful subjects of Nova Scotia were thereby informed that they had bee subjected, without their consent, to the absolute dominion of more populous and more powerful Colonies, and had lost their liberty.

That their being no statute of the Provincial Legislature confirming or ratifying the British North American Act, and it never having been consented to nor authorized by the people, nor the consent of this Province in any other manner testified, the preamble of the Act, reciting that this Province had expressed a desire to be confederated with Canada and New Brunswick, is untrue, and when your Majesty was led to believe that this Province had expressed such a desire, a fraud and imposition were practised upon your Majesty.

That from the time that the scheme of Confederation was first devised in Canada, until it was consummated by the said Act in London, it was systematically kept from the consideration of the people of Nova Scotia at the polls, and the Executive Council and Legislature, in defiance of petitions signed by many thousands of the electors of the Province, persistently and perseveringly prevented the same from being submitted to the people.

That at the recent election the question of Confederation exclusively occupied the attention of the people, who were then for the first time enabled to express their will on a subject of the most vital importance to their happiness, and the result has proved that this Province does not desire to be annexed to Canada, and that the people repudiate the enforced provisions of the British North American Act, which for the reasons set forth in this our humble Address, we believe to be unconstitutional, and in no manner binding on them.

That the Imperial statute passed not only without the consent of the people of Nova Scotia, but against their will, has already, we regret to inform your Majesty, created wide-spread irritation and discontent, and unless the same be repealed, will, we fear, be attended with the most disastrous consequences, as the truly loyal people of this Province are fully conscious of their rights as British, set an inestimable value on their free institutions, and will not consent to the invasion of those rights, or to be subjected to the dominion of any other power than your Majesty, their gracious Sovereign and dearly beloved Queen.

We would humbly submit to your Majesty that the British American Colonies were politically allied to each other by their common relations to your Majesty and your empire, in a more peaceable and less dangerous connection than under any scheme of Colonial Confederation that could be devised, even on the fairest, wisest, and most judicious principles.

We by no means impute to your Majesty or the Imperial Legislature any intentional injustice, as we are well aware that fraud and deception were practised upon your Majesty by those who misrepresented the public sentiment of this Province, and who desired and contrived that Confederation should be forced upon Nova Scotia, without the consent and against the will of the people.

We therefore, as in duty bound, inform your Majesty that the people of this Province not only do not desire, but will never willingly consent, to be in any manner confederated with Canada; and relying most implicitly on your Majesty's exemplary regard for constitutional liberty, well-known love of justice, and the respect which your Majesty has ever manifested for the constitutional rights of your people, we, on behalf of the loyal people of Nova Scotia, most humbly beseech your Majesty to revoke your Royal Proclamation of the 22d day of May last, and to cause the British North American Act to be repealed, as far as it affects the rights and liberty of this ever loyal Province.

(Signed) JOHN J. MARSHALL, Speaker.

Assembly Room, February 22, 1868.

Nova Scotia.

No. 4.

No. 4.

(No. 107.)

Duke of Buckingham and Chandos to Viscount Monck.

My Lord, Downing Street, 4th June 1868.

I duly received the Address to the Queen from the House of Assembly of the Province of Nova Scotia, contained in your lordship's despatch, No. 42,* of the 14th of March, representing that they object to the measure of confederation by which the Province has been joined with Canada and New Brunswick, and praying that, so far as regards Nova Scotia, the Act of the Imperial Parliament effecting the union may be repealed.

* Page 5.

I have also had an interview with Mr. Joseph Howe, Mr. William Annand, Mr. Troop, and Mr. Smith, being the deputation who were appointed by the Executive Council of Nova Scotia to visit this country in order to explain and support the representations offered against confederation.

I have the honour to inform you that I have laid the Address of the House of Assembly before the Queen, and that Her Majesty received with much satisfaction the assurances which it contains of their unabated loyalty and attachment to Her person and government. The Queen regrets to learn that any dissatisfaction should have been caused amongst her faithful subjects in Nova Scotia by the measure of Confederation adopted by the Imperial Parliament, and assented to by the Crown, but Her Majesty trusts that the objections which have been expressed may admit of removal.

I can assure your lordship that the subject of the Address has engaged the earnest consideration of Her Majesty's Confidential Advisers. They are well aware that the inhabitants of Nova Scotia have always been distinguished by a sentiment, honourable alike to the Colony and to this country, of attachment to the British Crown and Government, and they are anxious to promote the contentment of a people so justly entitled to consideration. But the magnitude of the interests at stake renders it a duty not to shrink from examining fully the grounds of the complaints which have been adduced; and if it should prove that some of them are mistaken and others removable, I should indulge the hope that a different view of the subject will be ultimately taken.

The leading complaints appear to be reducible to two:—First, that confederation was accomplished without properly consulting the Province; and secondly, that the results may be prejudicial to some of its special interests.

Now as far as regards the second of these topics, Her Majesty's Government feel that they need only draw the attention of yourself and of your Government to the points raised in the Address relative to taxation, the regulation of trade and the fisheries, as they are confident that it it will be equally the wish of your Government and of the Parliament of the Dominion to relax or modify any arrangements on those subjects which may prejudice the peculiar interests of Nova Scotia, and of the maritime portion of the Dominion. No doubt can be entertained that the Parliament of the Dominion will be fully alive to both the justice and the expediency of consulting all the various interests of the territory over which its jurisdiction extends.

With respect to the evidences of the opinion of the Province, I observe that Nova Scotia was on several occasions the first of the Provinces to move the project of confederation. In 1854 it was proposed in the Legislature of Nova Scotia. In 1857 it formed one of the topics entrusted to some delegates from the Government of Nova Scotia to Her Majesty's Government. The plan was moved in Canada in 1858, but being subsequently dropped, was revived in Nova Scotia in 1861; and made the subject, in 1862, of a Circular Address from Nova Scotia to all the other Provinces.

In 1864 delegates were appointed by the Government of Nova Scotia to attend the conference at Quebec that framed the scheme on which the Act of Confederation now in force is based. As soon as that scheme was unanimously adopted by the delegates from the several Provinces, the Secretary of State remarked that the project should be submitted to the several Legislatures. Prince Edward Island declined both in 1865 and 1866, and Newfoundland never adopted the proposal. But in 1866 both Houses of the Legislature in Nova Scotia, and both Houses of the Legislature in New Brunswick, passed resolutions (of which copies are annexed to this Despatch) requesting the Governor to name delegates to arrange with the Imperial Government a scheme of union, whilst Canada had previously passed similar resolutions, of which also copies are annexed. Such were the proceedings which attested to the Government of this country, on the highest authority, the wish of the Legislatures in those Provinces.

I am advised that the Act of Confederation was duly and lawfully passed by the Imperial Parliament.

It is objected that no previous appeal was made to the people in the Provinces; but this has not been thought necessary in parallel cases. There was none, for instance, in uniting the two Canadas in 1839, although much difference of opinion existed, and in

Upper Canada much close conflict in the debates. An appeal to the country was proposed in the Assembly of Upper Canada at that time, and rejected by a large majority. The same proposal was made in the late debates on confederation in Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, but in all of them was thrown out by a large majority. Nova Scotia.

Again, it has been objected that the union was not made subject to legislative ratification by the several Legislatures. But no such course has been followed in the numerous modifications of Colonial constitutions, and in the separations and unions of colonies, which have been effected by Imperial legislation.

It does so happen, however, that after the present measure had been introduced into the Imperial Parliament, and its terms made public, it was cordially approved of by both Houses of the Legislature in Nova Scotia in their Addresses to the Governor at the opening of the session in 1867. And the same took place in New Brunswick, where the session opened after the Imperial measure had become law. Copies of the passages to which I refer are annexed.

The Provincial Governments and Legislatures in the present case, after the terms had been substantially settled, with the knowledge and approval of all, looked to the Imperial Parliament to accomplish their union. This has been done exactly in the manner requested; the neighbouring Province of New Brunswick has entered into the union, in reliance on having with it the sister Province of Nova Scotia, and vast obligations, political and commercial, have been already contracted on the faith of a measure so long discussed and so solemnly adopted.

I should do injustice to the character which Nova Scotia has always conspicuously borne of a faithful member of the general British community, if I did not add as a consideration sure to have weight with it, that the measure is believed by Her Majesty's Government to be not merely conducive to the strength and welfare of the Provinces, but also important to the interests of the whole Empire.

I have already said, that any practical regard which may be due to the special position and interests of the Province will, Her Majesty's Government are confident, be cheerfully given by the Parliament of the Dominion; but after the foregoing explanations, I trust that the Assembly and the people of Nova Scotia will not be surprised that the Queen's Government feel that they would not be warranted in advising the reversal of a great measure of State, attended by so many extensive consequences already in operation, and adopted with the previous sanction of every one of the Legislatures concerned, and with the subsequent approval of the Legislatures of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

I have, &c.

(Signed) BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS.

The Right Hon. Viscount Monck,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 4. Enc. in No. 4.

COPIES of ADDRESSES and RESOLUTIONS prior to the introduction of the Imperial Act for the UNION of the PROVINCES.

CANADA.

Address of the Legislative Council to the Queen, adopted 20th February 1865, and the same Address adopted by the Assembly on the 13th of March 1865. Parliamentary Paper, February 8, 1867, page 10.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

We, Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Council of Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled, humbly approach Your Majesty, for the purpose of praying that Your Majesty may be graciously pleased to cause a measure to be submitted to the Imperial Parliament for the purpose of uniting the Colonies of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward Island in one Government, with provisions based on the following Resolutions, which were adopted at a Conference of Delegates from the said Colonies held at the City of Quebec, on the 10th of October 1864.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Address of the Legislative Council to the Queen. *Ibid.*, page 105.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

We, Your Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Council of New Brunswick, in Provincial Parliament assembled, humbly approach Your Majesty with the conviction that a union of all Your Majesty's British North American Colonies, based on the Resolutions adopted at the Conference of Delegates from these several Colonies, held at Quebec on the 10th day of October 1864, is an object highly to be desired, essential to their future prosperity and influence, and calculated alike to strengthen and perpetuate the ties which bind them to Your Gracious Majesty's Throne and Government, and humbly pray that Your Majesty may be pleased to cause a measure to be submitted to

Nova Scotia.

the Imperial Parliament for the purpose of thus uniting the Colonies of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward Island in one Government.

(Signed) John Saunders,
Acting President of the Legislative Council.

Resolution of the Assembly 30th June 1866.

Parliamentary Paper, February 8, 1867, page 112.

Resolved—That an humble Address be presented to his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to appoint Delegates to unite with Delegates from the other Provinces in arranging with the Imperial Government for the Union of British North America, upon such terms as will secure the just rights and interests of New Brunswick, accompanied with provision for the immediate construction of the intercolonial railway; each Province to have an equal voice in such delegation; Upper and Lower Canada to be considered as separate Provinces.

Nova Scotia.

Resolution adopted by the Legislative Council and the Assembly in April 1866.

Ibid., page 61.

Whereas in the opinion of this House it is desirable that a Confederation of the British North American Provinces should take place.

Resolved, therefore,—That his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor be authorized to appoint Delegates to arrange with the Imperial Government a scheme of union which will effectually insure just provision for the rights and interests of this Province; each Province to have an equal voice in such delegation; Upper and Lower Canada being, for this purpose, considered as separate Provinces.

Journals of the respective Houses in each Province.

Extract of Addresses subsequent to the Introduction of the Imperial Measure.

Nova Scotia.

Extract of Address of Legislative Council to the Governor on opening of the Session, dated 16th March 1867.

The success which has attended the Delegates sent by your Excellency to confer with Her Majesty's Government on the union of the North American Provinces is gratifying to the Legislative Council, and we concur with your Excellency in the belief that the union of Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, upon the terms contained in the Bill submitted by Her Majesty's Government to the Imperial Parliament will tend to increase their prosperity, and contribute to the strength and stability of those British institutions which we prize so highly.

Extract of Address of Assembly to the Governor, dated 16th March 1867.

We have learned with deep satisfaction that the efforts to affect a satisfactory union of the British North American Colonies have been so sucessful, and we entertain no doubt that the best interests of all these Provinces will be greatly enhanced, and their connection with the Crown and the parent state permanently secured thereby.

New Brunswick.

Extract of Address of Legislative Council, dated May 11th, 1867.

We rejoice to hear of the success which has attended the labours of the Delegates appointed to proceed to England to unite with Delegates from Canada and Nova Scotia, in arranging with the Imperial Government for the Union of British North America, and we thank your Excellency for directing the papers connected with the subject to be laid before us.

We are well assured that the people of this Province will cordially unite in giving effect to the provisions of the Act of Union, and we are confident that it will be productive of lasting benefit to New Brunswick.

Extract of Address of Assembly, dated 11th May 1867.

We are pleased to learn that the Delegates appointed to proceed to England to unite with the Delegates from Canada and Nova Scotia in arranging with the Imperial Government for the union of British North America have successfully accomplished that object; and we thank your Excellency for the assurance that the papers relating thereto will be laid before us.

We feel confident that Her Majesty's loyal subjects in New Brunswick will cheerfully unite in giving effect to the provisions of the Act for the union of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, and that, under Providence, it will be productive of lasting benefit to this Province.

LONDON:
Printed by George E. Eyre and William Spottiswoode,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.